Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4. CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 21, 1845. NUMBE 198.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
J. W. HAMPTON.

NOTICE.

THE beautiful residence of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, deceased, in the village of Charlotte, will be sold *on Tuesday of February Court.* Terms, credit of six months; note payable on the Bank with approved endorsers and mortgage on the premises until paid.

P. S. Possession to be given on the 1st January, 1846.

W. A. HARRIS.

January, 1845. 94-6w

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell his PLANTATION at the Court House in Charlotte on the Tuesday of our next Superior Court, if not sold privately before that time. It contains

176 Acres,

and is well known as a healthy location, four miles north of Charlotte. The buildings are new and most of the land under cultivation is fresh. Terms will be favorable to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

On the 6th of March he will sell at his residence all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Three Valuable

Horses,

TWO MILCH COWS,

And a few Hogs,

One Buggy with a top, and Harness;

ONE NEW WAGON;

Bacon, Corn, Fodder,

OATS AND HAY; 6,000 SHINGLES; PLANK; 2 STOVES, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JNO. M. M. CALDWELL.

Jan. 24, 1845. 94

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and his cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN' PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses. Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back. bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES,	Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY,	Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART,	Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES,	Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59--F.

5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4 1844. 78

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-r

December 9, 1843.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON
Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30. 1843. 41--F

Hous and Sign Painting
AND
PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a libera share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord Feb. 28 1844. 50—1y.

CHARLOTTE
Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norment, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr Happoldt office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr M. B. Taylor, 2 doors south of Carolina Inn; Dr. D. T. Caldwell, nearly opposite the U. S Mint.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy prings fir st door north of ourthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—amuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; T. Trotter, next door to the Post Office.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, next door to the Carolina Inn J. J. Haden, 2d door above Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 7 doors east of Williams' Store; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up a extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith—W. & G.W.Suggs, 3 squares soutb of the Courthouse.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Car penters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. terling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office in Courthouse.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office in Courthouse.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

Miscellany.

MRS. PECK'S CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

'It's all over,' she said, 'and Christmas must go by without its pudding! What will come of it, Lord knows! Once break through religious rule, and who knows the consequence! There was your poor father and me: every week day in our lives, as sure as it came round, we made a point to have pickled streaky pork and pease pudding, the same as at our nuptials; but one year somehow or another we missed—and in less than a week after he was called away.'

'And why, mammy,' asked little Jack, 'why did'nt you die too, then?'

The widow, doubtless, would have answered this artless question; but, unfortunately, she was seized with such a violent fit of coughing as almost took away her breath. At last she recovered rather suddenly and assumed the attitude of a listener.

'Hush! there's somebody tapping at the door.'

The children immediately rushed to the latch, and let in a tall thin man, in black clothes and green spectacles, with an umbrella in one hand a red book in the other. A glance at the breast of his coat confirmed the widow's worst fears; an inkhorn with a pen in it, was dangling from one of the button holes.

'If it's rates or taxes,' she said, 'you must seize at once—for I haven't a farthing.

The man in black made no answer, but kept prying through his green glasses at the circle of young faces and at length fixed upon Dick.

'Didn't I see you, my lad, looking into the window of a cook's shop?'

'Yes,' answered Dick, 'and you asked me about the family, and if we wasn't in distress.'

'Very good,' said the man in black, 'and you replied you were in very deep distress indeed.'

'Yes, for a sarcepan,' said Dick.

'It was to boil our Christmas pudding in,' said the widow. 'But we haven't got one, sir, nor no hopes of one.'

'Very good,' said the man in black. 'I am a Perambulating member of the Distrest Benevolent Visiting Society, and am come to relieve your wants.'

'You are very good, I'm sure,' said the widow, quite flustered by such moral plunges from hot to cold, and then to hot again. 'As you say, sir, I have seen better days'—though how or when the gentleman said so was known only to herself. 'Yes, for twenty years I have been a householder, and up to this time have never missed celebrating my Christmas in a manner—I'll go nigh to break my heart.'

'Very good, very good,' said the man in black, busily writing in the red book, from which he eventually tore out a leaf, that he folded up and presented to the widow.

'There's an order, ma'am, for what you want.'

'The Lord in heaven bless you!' cried the widow, starting up from her chair, with a first impulse to throw herself on the good man's neck and a second one to go down on her knees to him; but which she checked just as the genuflection arrived at the proper point for a very profound courtesy.

'Oh, sir! but I'm too full to speak. Yet if the prayers of a widow and six fatherless children'—

'Very good, very good,' said the man in black, waving off the six ragged, dirty, grateful, fatherless children, who wanted to hug and kiss him—and shuffling as fast as he could to the door, through which he bolted, more like a detected swindler than a professed Samaritan.

'Well, that comes of trusting to Providence,' said the widow, quite forgetting a recent lapse, the least in the world towards Atheism. 'Come children, sing, 'O be joyful,' for we have got our pudding at last.

The children needed no further hint, but at once joined their hands, and began dancing round the table, as if the grand object of their hopes had been smoking in the middle. Dick whistling 'Merrily danced the Quaker's wife,' as loud and as fast as he could rattle it, whilst the mother ecstatically beat time with her head and foot. At last they were all out of breath.

'There, that will do,' said the widow. 'Now then, some of you put on your hats and bonnets to fetch the things; for, of course, its an order on the baker and the grocer.'

'It's an order,' said careful Susan, reading very deliberately the paper which she had taken from her mother's passive hand, 'an order for six yards of flannel.'

'Flannin!'

'Yes, flannel.'

The widow snatched the paper; glanced at it; threw it from her; and dropped into her chair; not as if for a temporary rest, but as though she would fain have sunk through the bottom of it, and right through the floor, and down through the foundation of the house, and six foot of earth beneath, for a quiet grave—*Hood's Magazine.*

THE BOY AND MAN.

BY REV. J S. C. ABBOT.

A few years ago, there was, in the city of Boston, a portrait painter, whose name was Mr. Copley. He did not succeed very well in his business and concluded to go to England, to try his fortunes there. He had a little son, whom he took with him, whose name was John Singleton Copley.

John was a very studious boy and made such rapid progress in his studies, that his father sent him to college. There he applied himself so closely to his books, and became so distinguished a scholar, that his instructors predicted that he would make a very eminent man.

After he graduated, he studied law. And when he entered upon the practice of his profession, his mind was so richly disciplined by his previous diligence, that he almost immediately obtained celebrity. One or two cases of very great importance being entrusted to him, he managed them with so much wisdom and skill, as to attract the admiration of the whole British nation.

The king and his cabinet, seeing what a learned man he was, and how much influence he had acquired, felt it to be important to secure his services for the government. They therefore raised him from one post of honor to another, till he was created Lord High Chancellor of England—the very highest post of honor to which any subject can attain: so that John Singleton Copley is now Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England. About sixty years ago, he was a little boy in Boston. His father was a poor portrait painter; hardly able to get his bread. Now, John is at the head of the nobility of England; one of the most distinguished men in talent and power, in the House of Lords, and regarded with reverence and respect by the whole civilized world. This is the reward of industry. The studious boy becomes the useful and respected man.

Had John S. Copley spent his scoolboy days in idleness, he probably would have passed his manhood in poverty and shame. But he studied in school, when other boys were idle; he studied in college, when other young men were wasting their time, he adopted for his motto, "*Ultra pergere,*" (*Press onward,*)—and how rich has been his reward. You, my young friends, are now laying the foundation for your future life. You are every day, at school, deciding the question, whether your manhood shall be passed in mourning over the follies of mis-spent boyhood.

The Right Kind of a Sermon.—The following anecdote of Robert Morris, we find in an exchange paper:

"When Dr. Rush was a young man, he had been invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq., a man celebrated for the part he took in the American revolution. It so happened that the company had waited sometime for Mr. Morris who on his appearance apologized for detaining them, by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, "how did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled." "Why, Doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It's too smooth and tame for me." "Mr. Morris," replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into one corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

SIMON SUGGS, THE SHIFTY MAN.

BY JOHNSON J. HOOPER, ESQ.

We give the following good 'un from that spicy journal, the New York Spirit of the Times;

[In the 'Spirit of the Times' of the 11th inst. we gave the first of a series of sketches of one Captain Suggs late captain of the Tallapoosa Volunteers, from 'The East Alabamian.' It will be recollected that Simon, then a boy, was caught by his father—'a hard shell Baptist preacher' in the act of playing 'old sledge' with a negro boy, named Bill, for which the old man, with a handful of hickory sticks, threatened to take the bark off of both of them, and marched them off to 'the Mulberry'—the scene of all formal punishment administered during work hours in the field. It is at 'the Mulberry' that the present sketch opens.]

It must not be supposed that, during the walk to the place of punishment, Simon's mind was either inactive, or engaged in suggesting the gramacees and contortions wherewith he was pentomimically expressing his irreverent sentiments towards his father. Far from it. The movements of his limbs and features were the mere workings of habit—the self-grinding of the corporeal machine—for which his reasoning half was only remotely responsible. For while Simon's person was thus on its own account, 'making game' of old Jedediah, his wits, in view of the anticipated flogging, were dashing, springing, bounding, darting about, in hot chase of some expedient suitable to the necessities of the case—much after the manner in which puss, when Betty, armed with the broom, and hotly seeking vengeance for the pantry robbed or room defiled, has closed upon her the garret doors and windows, attempts all sorts of impossible explis', to come down at last in the corner, with panting side and glaring eye, exhausted and defenceless. Our unfortunate hero could devise nothing by which he could reasonably expect to escape the heavy blows of his father. Having arrived at this conclusion and the 'Mulberry' at the same time, he stood with a dogged look, awaiting the issue.

The old man Suggs made no remark to any one while he was seizing up Bill—a process which, though by no means novel to Simon, seemed to excite in him a sort of painful interest. He watched it closely, as if to learn the precise fashion of his father's knot; and when at last Bill was strung up a-tipto to a limb, and the whipping commenced, Simon's eye followed every movement of his father's arm; and as each blow descended upon the bare shoulders of his sable friend, his own body writhed and 'wriggled' in voluntary sympathy.

'It's the devil—it's hell,' said Simon to himself, to take such a wallopin' as that. Why, the old man looks like he wants to get up the hollor, if he could, rot his picter. It's wuth at least fifty cents, je-em-ny, how *that* hurt!—yes, it's worth three quarters of a dollar to that 'ere lickin! Wonder if i'm predestinated, as old Jedediah says, to get the feller to it? Lord, how daddy blows! I do wish to God he'd bust right open, the durn'd old deer-face! If 'twant for Ben helpin' him, I b'lieve I'd give the old dog a tussel when it comes for my turn. It couldn't make the thing no wuss, if it didn't make it no better. Drot it, what do boys have daddies for, any how? 'Taint for nothin' but just to beat 'em and work 'em. There's some use in mammies—I kin poke my finger right in the old 'oman's eye, and keep it thar, and if I say it aint thar, she'll say 'taint thar too. I wish she was here to hold daddy off. If 'twan't so fur, I'd holler for her, any how. How she would cling to the old fellow's coat tail!'

Mr. Jedediah Suggs let down Bill and untied him. Approaching Simon, whose coat was off, 'Come, Simon, son,' said he, 'cross them hands, I'm gwine to correct you.'

'It 'aint no use, daddy,' said Simon.

'Why so, Simon?'

'Just becase it aint. I m gwine to play cards as long as I live. When I go off to myself, I'm gwine to make my livin' by it. So what's the use of beatin' me about it?'

Old Mr. Suggs groaned as he was wont to do in the pulpit, at this display of Simon's viciousness.'

'Simon,' said he, 'you're a poor ignunt creetur. You don't know nothin, and you've never been no whare. If I was to turn you off, you'd starve in a week—'

'I wish you'd try me,' said Simon, 'and jist see. I'd win more money in a week than you can make in a year. There aint nobody round here kin make seed corn off o' me at cards. I'm rale smart,' he added with great emphasis.

'Simon! Simon! You poor unlettered fool—Don't you know that all card-players and chicken fighters, and horse-racers, go to hell? You crack-brained creatur' you. And don't you know that them that play cards always lose their money, and—'

'Who wins it all then, daddy?' asked Simon.

'Shet your mouth, you imperdent, slack-jaw'd dog. Your daddy's tryin' to give you some good advice, and you're a pickin' up his words that way. I knowd a young man once when I lived in Ogletharp, as went down to Augusty, and sold a hundred dollars worth of cotton for his daddy, and some o' them gamblers got him to drinkin' and the very first night he was with 'em they got every cent of his money.'

'They couldn't git my money in a *week*,' said Simon. 'Any body can get these here green fellows' money; them's the sort I'm a gwine to watch for, myself. Here's what kin fix the papers jist about as nice as any body.'

'Well, it's no use to argify about the matter,' said old Jedediah; 'What saith the scriptur'?—He that begetteth a fool, doeth it to his sorrow.'—Hence Simon, you're a poor, miserable fool—so, cross your hands!

'You'd jist as well not, daddy. I tell you I'm gwine to follow playn' cards for a livin,' and what's the use o' bengin' a feller about it? I'm as smart as any of 'em, and Bob Smith says them Augusty fellers can't make rent off o' me.'

The reverend Mr Suggs had once in his life gone to Augusta; an extent of travel in those days a little unusual. His consideration among his neighbors was considerably increased by the circumstance as he had all the benefit of the popular inference, that no man could visit the city of Augusta without acquiring a vast superiority over all his untravelled neighbors, in every department of human knowledge. Mr Suggs, then very naturally felt ineffably indignant that an individual who had never seen any collection of human habitations larger than a log-house village—an individual, in short, no other or better than Bob Smith—should venture to express an opinion concerning the manners, customs, or anything else appertaining to or in any wise connected with the *ultima Thule* of back-woods Georgians. There were two propositions which witnessed their own truth to the mind of Mr. Suggs—the one was, that a man who had never been at Augusta, could not know any thing about that city, or any place or thing else; the other, that one who *had* been there must, of necessity, be not only well informed as to all things connected with the city itself, but perfectly *au fait* upon all subjects whatever. It was therefore in a tone of mingled indignation and contempt that he replied to the last remark of Simon.

'*Bob Smith* says—does he? And who's *Bob Smith?* Much does *Bob Smith* know about Augusta! he's been thar, I reckon! Slipped off yearly one mornin,' when nobody warn't noticin', and got back afore night! It's *only* one hundred and fifty mile. Oh, yes, *Bob Smith* knows all about it! *I* don't know nothin' about it! *I* a'n't never been to Augusty—*I* couldn't find the road thar, I reckon—ha! ha! *Bob Sm—ith!* The eternal stink! if he was only to see one o' them fine gentlemen in Augusta, with his fine brood-cloth and bell crown hat, and shoe boots a shinin' like silver, he'd take to the woods and kill himself a-runnin'. Bob Smith! that's whar all your devilment comes from, Simon.'

'Bob Smith's as good as any body else, judge; and a heap smarter than some. He showed me how to cut Jack,' continued Simon, 'and that's more nor some people can do, if they *have* been to Augusty.'

'If Bob Smith kin do it,' said the old man, 'I kin too. I don't know it by that name; but if it's book knowledge or plain sense, and Bob kin do it, it's reasonable to s'pose that old Jed'diah Suggs won't be bothered bad. Is it any ways similar to the rule of three, Simon?'

'Pretty much, daddy, but not adzackly.' said Simon, drawing a pack from his pocket to explain.—'Now, daddy,' he proceeded, 'you see these here four cards is what we call the Jacks. Well, now, the idee is, if you'll take the deck and mix 'em all up together, I'll take off a passel from top, and the bottom one of them I take off will be one of the Jacks.'

'Me to mix 'em fust,' said old Jed'diah.

'Yes.'

'And you not to see but the back of the top one when you go to 'cut,' as you call it?'

'Just so, daddy.'

'And the backs all jist as like as kin be?' said the senior Suggs examining the cards.

'More like nor cow-peas,' said Simon.

'It can't be done, Simon,' observed the old man, with great solemnity.

'Bob Smith kin do it, so kin I.'

It's agin nater, Simon; thar a'n't a man in Augusty, nor on top of the yearth that kin do it.'

'Daddy,' said our hero, 'ef you'll bet me—'

'What! thunder, old Mr. Suggs *Bet*, did you say?' and he came down with a scorer across Simon's shoulders—'me, Jed'diah Suggs, that's been in the Lord's sarvice these twenty years—*me* bet, you nasty, sassy, triflin', ugly—'

'I didn't go to say that, daddy; that warn't what I meant, adzackly. I meant to say that if you'd let me off from this here maulin' you owe me and *give me* 'Bunch,' ef I cut Jack, I'd *give you* all this ere silver, ef I didn't—that's all. To be sure, I allers knowd *you* wouldn't *bet.*'

Old Mr. Suggs ascertained the exact amount of the silver which his son handed him, in an old leathern pouch, for inspection. He also, mentally, compared that sum with the imaginary one, the supposed value of a certain Indian pony, called 'Bunch,' which he had bought for his 'old woman's' Sunday riding, and which had sent the old woman into a fence corner, the first—and only—time she had ever mounted him. As he weighed the pouch of silver in his hand, Mr. Suggs also endeavored to analyse the character of the transaction proposed by Simon. It sartainly *can't* be nothin' but *ginnin'* no way it kin be twisted, he murmured to himself. 'I *know* he can't do it, so there's no resk. What makes bettin'? The resk. It's a one sided business and I'll jist let him give me all his money, that'll put all his wild sportin' notions out of his head.'

'Will you stand it, daddy?' asked Simon, by way of waking the old man up. 'You mought as well, for the whippin' won't do you no good, and as for Bunch, nobody about the plantation won't ride him, but me.'

'Sin on,' replid the old man, 'I agree to it.—Your old daddy is in a close place about payin' for his land, and this here money—it's jist eleven dollars' lacking of twenty five cents—will help out mightily But mind, Simon, ef any thing's said about this, hereafter, remember you *give* me the money.'

"Very well, daddy, and ef the thing works up instid of down, I s'pose we'll say you give me Bunch—eh?"

"You won't never be troubled to tell how you come by Bunch; the thing's agin natur, and can't be done. What old Jed'diah Suggs knows, he knows as good as anybody. Give me them fixaments, Simon.'

Our hero handed the cards to his father, turned his back to that individual, in order to prevent his witnessing the operation of *mixing*. He then sat down and very leisurely commenced shuffling the cards, making, however, an exceedingly awkward job of it Restive *kings* and *queens* jumped from his hands, or obstinately refused to slide into the company of the pack. Occasionally, a sprightly *knave* would insist on *facing* his neighbor; or pressing his edge against another's, half double himself up, and then skip away. But Elder Jed'diah perseveringly continued his attempts to subdue the refractory, while heavy drops burst from his forehead and ran down his cheeks. All of a sudden an idea, quick and penetrating as a rifle ball, seemed to have entered the cranium of the old man. He chuckled audibly.—The devil had suggested to Mr. Suggs an *impromptu* stock,' which would place the chances of Simon—already sufficiently slim in the old man's opinion—without the range of possibility. Mr Suggs forthwith proceeded to cull out all the *picter cards*—so as to be certain to include the *jacks*—and place them at the bottom; with the evident intention of keeping Simon's fingers above these when he should cut. Our hero, who was quietly looking over his father's shoulders all the time, did not seem alarmed by this disposition of the cards; on the contrary he smiled, as if he felt perfectly confident of success, in spite of it.

"Now, daddy," said Simon, when his father had announced himself ready, "narry one of us aint got to look at the card, while I'm cuttin'; if we do, it will spile the conjuration."

"Very well."

"And another thing—you've got to look me right dead in the eye, daddy—will you?"

"To be sure—to be sure," said Mr. Suggs; "fire away"

Simon walked up close to his father, and placed his hand on the deck. Old Mr. Sugg's looked in Simon's eye, and Simon returned the look for about three seconds, during which a close observer might have detected a suspicious working about the wrist of the hand on the cards, but the elder Suggs did not remark it.

"Wake snakes! day's a breakin'! Rise, Jack!" said Simon' cutting half a dozen cards from the top of the pack, and presenting the face of the bottom one for the inspection of his father.

It was the Jack of Hearts!

Old Mr. Sugga staggered back several steps. with uplifted eyes and hands!

"Merciful master!" he exclaimed, "ef the boy haint! well, how in the round creation of the——! Ben, did you ever? to be sure and satin, Satan has power on this yearth?" and Mr. Suggs groaned in heavy bitterness.

"You never seed nothin' like that in *Augusty*, did ye, daddy?" asked Simon with a malicious wink at Ben.

"Simon, *how did you do it!*" queried the old man, without noticing his son's question

"Do it, daddy! Do it! 'Taint nothin'. I done it just as easy as—shootin'."

Whether this explanation was entirely, or in any degree, satisfactory to the perplexed mind of elder Jed'diah Suggs, cannot after the lapse of time which has intervened, be sufficiently ascertained. It is certain, however, that he pressed the investigation no farther, but merely requested his son Benjamin to witness the fact that, in consideration of his love and affection for his son Simon, and in order to furnish the donee with the means of leaving that portion of the State of Georgia, he bestowed upon him the impracticable poney, "Bunch"

"Jist so, daddy; jist so; I'll witness that But it minds me mightily of the way mammy give old Trailler the side of bacon, last week She a sweepin up the hath; the meat on the table—old Trailler jumps up, gathers the bacon and darts, mammy after him with the broom stick as fur as the door—but seein' the dog has got the start, she shakes the stick at him, and hollers, "You sassy aig sukkin', roguish gnatty, flop eared varmint, take it along, take it along! I only wish it was full of a'snic and ox vomit and blue vitriol, so as t'would cut your intrals into chitlins!' That's about the way you give Bunch to Simon."

It was evident to our hero that his father intended he should remain but one more night beneath the paternal roof. What mattered it to Simon?

He went home at night, curied and fed Bunch; whispered confidentially in his ear, that he was the 'fastest piece of hoss flesh, according' to size, that ever shaded the yearth;" and then busied himself in preparing for an early start on the morrow.

Iowa and Florida.—It will be seen by our Congressional proceedings, that these two new States were admitted into the Union, yesterday, by an overwhelming vote We hail them as two bright stars in the American galaxy, destined to add new lustre and honor to the twenty-six already there, and welcome them as two sisters, young, but worthy of the position they have sought and so cordially received It must be a subject of congratulation and pride, thus to see every few years, state after state, wheeling into the great Republican ranks, and adding strength to the bands which so indissolubly bind together America and American freemen, and which must in the course of a few years, extend the bond of brotherhood, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; innumerable States,—one and indivisible, a great nation of freemen, each striving to excel the other in all that gives or adds blessings and happiness to the human race Welcome! thrice welcome! bright stars in the firmament of Leberty! may you prosper, and be the means of aiding in the work of extending, "equality, equal rights and equal laws," over not only happy America,—but the world

Baltimore Argus.

A singular Bet.—Public notice is given in the Boston papers of a bet, which is to be settled on the 4th of March, in that city. It appears that a whig and a democrat, after having bantered each other, several months since, for a bet on the Presidential election, finally agreed that if Mr Clay was elected, the democrat should saw a half a cord of wood for the whig, in any public place that he should name; vice versa, if Mr. Polk should be elected.—The whig, having lost, is to saw the half cord of wood on the 4th of March, in front of the market house.—*Ib.*

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 9, 1845

On yesterday and the day before the House were occupied with private business, and the Senate principally with the bill to reduce the rates of postage, which passed that body last evening by 38 ayes to 12 noes. As the act is long, I send you a synopsis of it, so that your readers can see at a glance the changes made.

Section 1st provides, that in future all letters conveyed by mail any distance (ten miles or two thousand) shall be charged by weight, as follows: half an ounce or under, five cents—one ounce or under, ten cents—1½ ounces or under, 15 cents—2 ounces or under, 20 cents—all "drop letters" to be charged 2 cents each, without regard to weight—all letters hereafter advertised as remaining in the post office, when delivered, to be charged the cost of advertising in addition to the regular postage.

Section 2d provides, that all newspapers of no greater size than 1900 square inches, shall go free of postage if not sent more than thirty miles from the place where printed—all newspapers of or under the above mentioned size sent per mail more than thirty miles from the place where printed, shall be charged as directed by the thirtieth section of post office law, approved 3rd of March, 1825—up on all newspapers larger than 1900 square inches in size the rates of postage to be the same as this act provides on magazines and pamphlets.

Section 3d provides, that all printed or lithographed circulars, hand bills &c., on paper not larger than "single cap" folded, directed and *unsealed*, shall be charged two cents for each sheet, without regard to distance sent, all pamphlets, periodicals or other printed matter (except newspapers) unconnected with any manuscript communication which may lawfully go by mail, to be charged 2½ cts. for each copy not weighing more than 1 ounce, without regard to distance sent; if weighing from 1½ to 2 ounces, to be charged 1 ct. additional; from 2½ to 3 ounces, 2 cts. additional, and in the same proportion as the weight of each copy increases, without regard to distance sent.

Section 4th provides, that if it should happen that the great accumulation of matter to go by mail on any route threatens to retard or endanger the security of the letter mail, or to cause much increase of the cost of transporting the mail at its present speed, the Post Master General shall be authorized to provide for the separate transportation of the letter mail at least its present speed on the route, taking care to expedite the rest of the mail matter to go over the route as much as possible, regard being had to the cost of expediting it, and the means in his hands for effecting the same.

Section 5th absolutely repeals all franking privileges existing under the Post Office law now in force.

Section 6th, provides, that all Government officers heretofore allowed to frank, are required to keep an account of postage charged to and payable by them on their letters or other matter about their official business, which accounts on being verified by them, respectively, shall be passed and paid quarterly out of the contingent fund of the Bureau or Department to which they belong. Again, the three assistant Post Masters General shall have remitted by the Post Master at Washington City the postage on all matter coming to them by mail on business of the Department, and shall be allowed to frank all matter exclusively on their official business endorsing it "official business" over their own signature. For each such endorsement falsely made, the forfeiture by the officer is to be $300. Every deputy Post Master throughout the country to be authorized to charge in settlement with the Department, all postage paid by them on mail matter or business of their respective offices or of the Department—these accounts to be sworn to, and the letters on which the postage was paid, to be sent to the Department as vouchers. Each deputy Post Master is to be allowed to frank all matter to any office or person exclusively on business of the Department, endorsing it as above, in case of the Assistant Post Masters General. For every false endorsement, he who makes it shall forfeit $300. Again, when a Post Master's commissions amount to less than $25 a year, the Post Master General may increase their rates; not however to make them amount to more than one half the sum accruing per annum on letter postage at his office. This section further requires the Post Master General to cause to be kept accounts of postage at the new rates which would have been charged on all franked matter, if not sent free; which accounts are to be paid to the Department out of the contingent fund of either House of Congress, or of either of the other Departments of Government, for which the service was performed. While there is no such fund, they are to be paid out of the Treasury of the U. S.

Section 7th provides, that Governors of States shall be entitled to frank all such books and documents as they are allowed to frank under the present law; and also, that members, delegates and officers of Congress may frank all documents *printed by order of either or both Houses of Congress*, as they are allowed to frank them now.

Section 8th provides, that members, delegates and officers (Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House) of Congress may, from 30 days prior to the commencement of the session to 30 days after its end, send and receive, free of postage, any matter by mail not weighing more than two ounces to each package; but on all packages *received*, relative to official or legislative business, weighing over two ounces, the excess of postage (according to the rates of this law) shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of which the person receiving it may be a member; and, as now authorised by law, they shall be allowed to frank letters written by themselves during the whole year.

Section 9th provides that there shall be no private express lines between any points, from and to which the United States mail runs, by which any mailable matter may be conveyed, except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals. It also fixes a penalty of $150 forfeiture, on any person convicted of infringing the spirit of this clause.

Section 10th makes it unlawful for any coach, car, steamboat, vehicle or vessel, or for any one, in any manner connected with the same, running regularly between points where there are post offices, to convey any mailable matter but newspapers, &c., (as described in the last section,) except it refers to some part of the cargo or freight of the conveyance by which it goes. This section also enacts a forfeiture of $100, to be recovered from the owner or owners of the conveyance, and of $50 from the captain or driver, conductor or other person, (not an owner,) having charge of the same, for each and every violation of this section.

Section 11th enacts a forfeiture of $150 to be recovered from the owner or owners of any mode of conveyance which shall transport a person acting or employed in the transportation of a private express made illegal by this act, who is at the time engaged in breaking this law; provided the offence is committed with the knowledge of an owner or owners in whole or in part, or of the person having charge of the mode of conveyance. But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the transportation of mailable matter by private hand, when no compensation is tendered or received, or with the transportation of a special messenger for the one occasion only.

Section 12th declares, that, hereafter, if any person shall transport, in any manner made illegal by this act, mailable matter, other than newspapers, &c., (as described above,) or shall deposit, or cause, to be placed for transportation in an illegal manner any unlawful mailable matter; or shall deliver such to an agent or agents of unlawful expresses for transmission, he shall forfeit $50 for each offence.

Section 13th provides, that this law shall not prohibit the transportation of letters and packages by steamboats, as allowed by the 6th section of the Post Office law, approved March 3d, 1825; *provided that its requirements be strictly complied with.* It further enacts, that, on mailable matter, so delivered to a local Post Office, except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, there shall be charged the postage provided by this law, as if they had been transmitted by the regular mail. But it further declares, that, in case of the infraction of this section, all the pains and penalties provided for the violation of the 11th section of this law shall attach in every case to the steamboat or to the owners or persons having charge of the same.

This section also prohibits postmasters from receiving packages to be transmitted weighing over three pounds.

Section 14th authorizes the Post-Master General to contract for the transportation of the mail with any steamboat owner or Captain, on any of the waters of the United States, for any time or number of trips less than the time required now by law to be made, without the previous advertisements now required by law, whenever he shall judge it for the public interest or convenience—*Provided*, that he shall in no case pay more for the service than at the average rate of the last preceding or then existing contract for the same route.

Section 15th describes "mailable matter" and "matter properly transmitable by mail," as all letters and newspapers and all magazines and pamphlets published periodically, or in regular series, or successive numbers, under the same title, though at irregular intervals; and all written or printed matter, whereof each copy shall not exceed eight ounces in weight, except bank notes sent in packages or bundles, without written letters accompanying them; but bound books of any size are not included within the meaning of those terms; and any packet or packets, of any weight, made up of mailable matter, shall subject persons engaged in the illegal transportation of the same as if not made up into a packet or packages. But nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the transportation of any books, magazines, pamphlets or newspapers not marked, directed, or intended for immediate distribution, but intended for sale as merchandize, and transported in the usual manner of transporting merchandize over the particular route used, and sent to a bona fide dealer or agent for the sale thereof. Nothing in this law is to be construed to prevent a traveller's from having any book, magazine, newspaper, &c., for his own use.

Section 16th describes newspapers to be printed matter issued in numbers of not more than two sheets, at stated intervals of not more than a month, to contain news of passing events, and bona fide extras and supplements of the same And further, this section provides, that this law shall not interfere with the free interchange of newspapers between publishers thereof, as now permitted by law

Section 17th provides, that one half of all forfeitures collected under this law shall go to informers, the other half to the Government, to be paid over to the Postmaster General, and to be accounted for by him as other monies of the Department. It further provides for the trial of all causes of action arising under this act by the Courts of the United States, or of the States or Territories competent to jurisdiction over the particular case.

Section 18th enacts that in future lettings the Postmaster General shall give the contracts to the lowest bidder offering good security, without reference to the mode of transportation, other than to ensure due despatch certainty and security; nor shall any new contractor be hereafter required to purchase the stock or vehicles of the previous contractor on the same route. And all newspaper advertisements of letters uncalled for, shall in future be made in the paper or papers of the place having the largest circulation, provided their conductors agree to insert the same for the price not greater than that fixed by law. When a dispute arises as to which paper has the greatest circulation, the Postmaster shall receive evidence and decide on the fact.

Section 19th, provides that to insure an equal and just rate of compensation to the several Rail-road Companies in the Union for transporting the mail, the Postmaster General shall divide the rates into three classes, including those in which the service is performed partly by railroad and partly by steamboat, according to the size and speed of the mails, and the importance of the service performed; and he may contract with any Railroad Company without advertising for bids: *provided*, that for carrying the mail on any railroad of the first class he shall not pay more than the law now allows; nor on a railroad of the second class more than $100 per annum per mile; nor on one of the third class, more than $50 per mile per annum; and in case the Postmaster General cannot effect a contract on an railroad route at a price not exceeding the aforsaid maximum rates, or for a fair compensation for the service required, it shall be lawful for him to separate the letter mail from the rest, and to contract, with or without advertising for *its* conveyance on the route, by horse express or otherwise at the greatest speed that can reasonably be obtained; and also to contract for conveying the rest of the mail over the route in any manner at a slower rate of speed; *provided*, that if one-half the service on a railroad is night work, the Postmaster General may pay 25 per cent. in addition to the aforesaid maximum rates of allowance. *And provided further*, That if it be necessary to convey over any railroad route more than two mails per day, he may pay a reasonable additional compensation—having reference to the service performed and the maximum rate allowed by law.

Section 20th provides that all causes of action or prosecution, arising under this act, may be tried before any Circuit or District Court of the U. States, of the District of Columbia, or of the Territories.

Section 21th appropriates $750,000, in order to guard against any embarrassment that might arise from the reduction of the revenue of the Post Office Department, by the operation of this law. This sum to be placed to the credit of the Department in the U. S. Treasury, and to be applied by the P. M. General to supplying any deficiency in revenue from postage, as said revenues are now by law applied.

Section 22d provides, that in case the revenue from postages, together with the $750,000, per annum, be insufficient to defray the expenses of the service, as now enjoyed by every part of the Union, with its proper extension as public convenience may require, the deficiency so arising shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; *Provided*, that the aggregate service of the Department (exclusive of salaries paid to persons employed in the General Post Office, and the contingent fund of the same,) shall not exceed four and a half millions of dollars per annum.

Section 23d provides that this law shall not repeal the franking privileges now enjoyed by the President and Ex-President of the U. States, or by the Widows of Madison and Harrison.

Yours, truly.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The *Senate*, to-day, passed the bill reducing the rates of postage, and modifying the franking privilege. The bill makes important changes in the present post office system. Should the low rate of postage—that is, a uniform charge of five cents for letters of half an ounce, and ten cents for an ounce weight, and so on in the same ratio, to any part of the United States—materially reduce the revenues of that department, and throw it upon the common treasury, there could be no better time to make the experiment. The people demand cheap postage; by this bill they will have it; and should the consequence be a necessity for applying a portion of the surplus in the treasury to make up the deficit in the revenues of that department in testing the experiment, no evil will be incurred thereby, but, on the contrary, much good, The people will have returned to them, through this system of cheap postage, a portion of the moneys drawn from their pockets through the tariff, and the evils consequent upon a bloated treasury will, in some measure, be lessened. This is the argument of some of the friends of the bill. They do not, however, expect that a deficit in the revenues of the department can, in consequence of the change, last more than a year; for the reason that the cheap rates of postage will cause a progressive increase, from year to year, in the number of letters forwarded through the mail.—Should the friends of the measure not see a realization of all their just expectations, it is very easy for a succeeding Congress to repeal the law and restore the old system. The bill passed the Senate, on yeas and nays, by a vote of 38 to 12. The Senate then spent a short time in executive session, during which time it is understood Mr. White, late president of the Tyler Baltimore convention, was rejected as consul to Liverpool, and Judge Nelson, of New York, was confirmed as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of the late Judge Thompson. When the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Globe, Feb. 8.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The *Senate*, to day, passed the bills from the House, making appropriation for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners, for the service of the Post Office Department, and for repairing and building fortifications, for the year ending 30th June, 1846. Several other bills were considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, among which was the bill for the ascertainment of the claims for French spoliations prior to 1800. This was ordered for engrossment, by a vote on yeas and nays of 26 to 15.

The *House* was occupied to day on business relating to the Territories, as a special order, and several business bills, providing for territorial improvements, were favorably acted on, and laid aside to be reported. The committee took up the bill providing for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union on an equal footing with the other States; and, after some time spent in debate thereon, the committee rose and reported progress. The House then adjourned.

In our report of Friday last, we omitted to state that a report was made by Mr. Labranche, from the Committee on Commerce, upon the petition of [illegible] leans, for arrears of salaries, recommending that an amendment for the benefit of said clerks be made to the bill making an appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1845. It was ordred to be printed, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.—*Globe, Feb.* 10.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The *Senate*, to-day, was engaged principally in the House of Representatives, in execution of the joint order for counting the electorial votes for President and Vice President.

In the *House*, a number of communications from the executive departments were read, and appropriately referred. Several bills from the Senate were passed through their first and second readings, and referred to the proper committees. This being the day set apart by the joint resolution of the two Houses for counting the votes of the electors for President and Vice President, at 12 o'clock (the hour designated) Mr. Brodhead submitted a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate informing them that the House was ready to receive them.—The resolution having been adopted, and the message delivered, the Senate, headed by their President *pro tempore*, and proceeded by their sergeant-at arms, entered the hall of the House, and were conducted to the seats prepared for them immediately in front of the Speaker's chair, the members of the House rising on their entrance, and remaining standing until they were seated. The Hon W. P. Mangum, President *pro tem*, of the Senate, was conducted to a seat on the right hand of the Speaker, and the tellers (the Honorable Robert J. Walker on the part of the Senate, and the Honorable Edmund Burke and the Honorable John P. Kennedy on the part of the House) took seats at the clerk's table, immediately before the Speaker's chair. The President of the Senate then rose and announced that the two Houses had assembled together, in pursuance of the constitution, for the purpose of counting the votes of the electors for a President and Vice President, to serve for four years from the 4th of March next; and proceeded to hand to the tellers the votes of the several States in their regular order, (beginning with the State of Maine,) naming the votes of each State as he handed them. The tellers, on receiving the votes of each State, announced them to the House. The votes having been in this manner counted through, the tellers summed up and reported the result to the President of the Senate, who announced them, as follows: Whole number of electorial votes given, 275; necessary to choice 138; of which JAMES KNOX POLK, of Tennessee, received 170 for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, 170 for Vice President; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, received 105 for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, 105 for Vice President; and that no other persons were voted for. He therefore declared that James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, was duly elected President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th of March next; and that George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was in like manner duly elected Vice President of the United States, to serve for the same period. Mr Burke, from the Joint Committee of the two Houses, in further execution of the duties imposed on them submitted a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee consisting of two members on the part of the Senate, to wait on James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and to inform him that he was duly elected President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next; also, to wait on George M Dallas, of Pennsylvania, and inform him that he was duly elected Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next. This resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned.—*Globe, Feb.* 12.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The joint resolution from the *House* for the annexation of Texas to the United States was taken up for consideration, upon the adverse report of the Committee on Foreign Relations; when Mr. Archer moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Morehead occupied the floor for more than two hours, in opposition to the resolution, arguing that what it proposed was unconstitutional and inexpedient, if for no other reason than that it added new territory to the Union. He was strongly convinced that it was better for the people of the United States to plant themselves in their original territory than to extend it. He maintained that it should not be extended; that a precedent for its extension should be opposed in the outset. He denied that there was any power in the constitution to admit a foreign State into the Union. Mr. M. having concluded, Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor; but without proceeding in his remarks, yielded to a motion to go into the consideration of executive business. The Senate spent a short time therein, and then adjourned.

The *House* was occupied in Committee of the Whole for the principal part of the day, on the bill providing for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union. The various amendments that were offered were debated by Messrs. Bayly, Morse, Levy, and A. V. Brown until two o'clock; when in pursuance of a resolution adopted this morning, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.—These being disposed of, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House; when, under the operation of the previous question, it was ordered to be engrossed, and then read the third time and passed, by a vote of yeas 145, nays 46. The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and spent the remainder of the day on territorial business—*Globe, Feb.* 13.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1845.

Terms of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

The paper published weekly for TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be remitted by mail at the Editor's risk.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, *vice* Gen'l. Means resigned

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.

February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court

February 14, 1845. 97-te

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

It is often difficult for persons to remember when their subscription year to a paper is out, and a new one begins. Consequently, many who desire to pay in advance, and keep ahead of their printer, fail to do so until the advance time is out. To remedy this, we propose beginning the subscription year with *all* our present subscribers *on the 1st day of January* Mr. Crawford relinquished the paper on the 1st of December last, and to have the time commence on the 1st of January, we will not charge for the paper during the month of December.—Those who have paid beyond the 1st of January, will be credited on our books, and can have the paper the year out by paying the balance of the advance price *Advance payments may be made any time between now and the first of April next.* As this arrangement of the subscription year will be more convenient to all parties concerned, we hope it will be satisfactory to our subscribers.

☞ We have as yet seen no action in Congress in relation to rebuilding the Mint. As the appropriation for this purpose is attached to the General Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which is generally the last thing passed every Session, we may look for the news of its passage about ten days hence It will pass, no doubt.

☞ *The Concert.*—By reference to our advertising Columns, it will be seen that the "MONUMENTAL BAND" of this place intend giving a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music, on Tuesday evening next, at the Charlottee Hotel. We hope to see a crowded house, and vouch for the entertainment

A little fun and frolic now and then.
Is relished by the best of men.

RAIL-ROAD TO CAMDEN.

By the following extra issued by the Camden Journal, it will be seen that the South Carolina Rail-Road Company have accepted the charter granted by the last legislature of that State for extending a Branch of their Road to Camden, and are taking prompt measures for a speedy accomplishment of the work. We rejoice to see this; for even should the Road never come higher up than Camden, it will be of immense benefit to this region of country. It will bring us a market nearer home, and place Charleston within three days' travel of us, thus affording a speedy and convenient outlet to our trade, and be of immense advantage to our merchants in the transportation, by the quick passage of a Rail-Road, of their merchandize to within 80 miles of home. We say for these reasons, God speed the work!

But we are assured on good authority, that the same company will take a lively interest in extending the Road to Charlotte. They will agree we understand to construct the Road half way from Camden to Charlotte, if the people of North Carolina interested in the work will bring it the other half. This is generous and fair, and will be acceded to promptly by our citizens. And when this work is finished we may look forward to brighter prospects for Western North Carolina. If we ever have a Rail Road here, it must be to Charleston—that is the natural course of our trade, and it cannot be changed by any artificial means.

But here is the article from the *Journal*:

RAIL ROAD TO CAMDEN.

We have this morning received full accounts of the proceedings of the South Carolina Rail Road Company at their recent annual meeting in Charleston, and it affords us great pleasure to state that the Company have accepted the act of the last Legislature, in relation to the construction of a branch Rail Road to this place. On this subject, the following Resolutions, presented by Col. GADSDEN, were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the board of directors be authorised and empowered to take all measures nesessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and to subscribe for the Company a number of shares equal to those subscribed by individuals or corporate bodies, provided the right of way has been first secured; Provided a sum sufficient to defray the one half of the construction of the road be subscribed by the other parties.

We may add, that the old Board of Directors, all of whom have been re-elected, unanimously recommended the acceptance of the act; and now, having been clothed with authority to carry out its provisions, we may look for an energetic effort on their part to accomplish this important work. We learn that on the 20th inst. the Board of Directors will meet for the purpose of making arrangements to open books for subscription, and to take such steps as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act. The books will probably be opened sometime in the month of March, and the work commence as soon as the stock is taken. May we not hope to celebrate the next fourth of July by breaking ground in this vital enterprize?

Citizens of Camden, Lancaster and Sumter, awake from your lethargy—put your shoulders to the wheel, and suffer nothing to prevent the success of this great and patriotic work. Its failure would fix a disgrace upon us that nothing can efface—and we must [illegible] recall it.

Once more, we say, let us to the work!

TEXAS & MEXICO.

The last advices from Texas, state that great joy prevailed there on account of the passage through the lower House of our Congress of the annexation Resolutions. The people of that country are unanimous in favor of being annexed to the United States.

From Mexico, we learn that Santa Ana has been totally overthrown and taken prisoner, and was in jail at Perote—in the same prison where he kept the Americans, taken prisoners at Santa Fe, imprisoned so long. How the wheel of fortune revolves. It is believed he will be put to death by his captors.

AS WE ANTICIPATED.

BENTON is endeavoring to defeat annexation in the Senate. It must be evident to all, that unless the Resolutions which passed the House are passed in the Senate, none at all can be passed. Ought not, then, every friend of Texas—every Democratic Senator, to rally at once upon the Resolutions from the House and pass them? Certainly; but Mr. Benton prefers another course, and has offered a substitute; which, if not adopted, he will oppose everything else! His substitute proposes to admit Texas into the Union as a State, and give her two Senators and one member of the House of Congress;—but the President is to negociate by treaty or otherwise with Texas on the terms of her admission, and submit the terms so settled upon, in the shape of a treaty, to the next Congress, to be ratified by *two thirds* of the Senate! This is admitting Texas, and rejecting her at the same time; for, even admitting that we would not forever loose Texas by this delay, does any one believe *two thirds* of the Senate will ever agree to the admission of Texas on *any terms?* Mr. Benton knows all this, and yet he is taking a course to defeat the annexation, more effectually than if he were to come out openly in opposition. We now despair of seeing Texas annexed this Congress; for Benton can and will defeat it—and on him and the *Globe* should rest the fearful responsibility.

The whigs and opponents of annexation are delighted with Benton's project, and say it is a middle ground on which all can meet. No doubt all the enemies of annexation will meet on this ground;—but it will be to *defeat* the measure forever.—And the *Globe* has the temerity to say that the great body of the Democracy in Congress, and even in the *House*, are opposed to the principle of MILTON BROWN'S Resolutions, and in favor of Benton's! Were not Brown's Resolutions passed by the Democracy in the House? Did they pass a proposition to which they were opposed? Nonsense;—the *Globe* is only endeavoring to conceal the treachery of Benton and the clique of desperate political bankrupts, of which he is the dictator. They had better at once cast off their disguise, and openly join the federalists, for whose benefit they have been secretly manœuvering for the last twelve months. They are doomed politicians.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT POLK IN WASHINGTON.

By the following, from the Madisonian, of the 14th inst., it will be seen that Col. POLK, the President elect, has arrived in Washington, with his family, and was then in good health. We cannot help calling attention to the very quiet and unostentatious entrance of the President into the Capitol of the nation. How different was this scene, to that exhibited on the entrance of the lamented Harrison on the same theatre four years ago. But we must make some allowance. Harrison was in the keeping of the Federal party, who believe in the virtue of pomp, parade, and imposing show, as a means of captivating the populace; but Col. POLK was surrounded by quite a different atmosphere—the plain, honest Democracy surrounded him, as they did Jefferson and Jackson, his illustrious predecessors. But here is the article from the *Madisonian*:

From the Madisonian, of Feb. 14.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT

When the President elect reached the Relay House, about thirty miles from Washington, yesterday afternoon, it was announced here by the telegraph. The firing of a cannon on Capitol Hill, in accordance with previous arrangements, proclaimed aloud the intelligence to our citizens, and soon the music of the drum and fife was heard in our streets, accompanying the several Democratic Associations on their way to the depot. Large crowds thronged the avenue long before seven o'clock, and the prominent places were pre occupied by persons, who, like Zaccheus of old, in the tree, were anxious to see all that was to transpire. As soon as the whistle from the cars, at half past seven, gave notice of his near approach, and the sparks of the locomotive confirmed it, the cannon was again brought into requision, and caused to continue its thundering long after the impatient masses had expressed, by loud huzzas, their heartfelt proffers of welcome.—The way leading to the cars was densely crowded—wedged with human beings—to such extent that the few ladies thus inconveniently circumscribed, were glad to make their retreat; and every one, Democrat and Whig, was alike anxious to see the man whom the People, by elevating to the Presidential chair, had so highly honored. "He's come!"—"there he is!"—"look, look!" and similar expressions, were audible in every direction. A rush was made to the car which contained the President-elect. Few, however, were so fortunate as to be immediately gratified. His family were placed in a hack and conveyed to their lodgings, Mr. Polk, with the Committee of Reception, withdrew to the ladies' room of the car office, where, after the formulas and exchange of civilities usually observed on similar occasions—

Mr. D. RADCLIFFE, on the part of the committee said that he was happy to be the instrument and organ of the Democratic Associations, and of the People, to welcome to the city the President elect of the United States—thrice happy in welcoming the champion of the Democratic party, elevated to the highest station in the world. The voice of the Democracy of the District of Columbia, though not heard thro' the ballot-boxes, had, he humbly trusted, been audibly heard throughout the Republic; and particularly in the zealous, untiring efforts which characterized those who were more favorably situated with regard to suffrage, they had contributed, to the utmost of their power, in the elevation of a Chief Magistrate entertaining the doctrines which they fondly cherished; and proud indeed were they in achieving so glorious a victory. [illegible] the citizens of the District, though now hailing him as their President, at the same time recognised in him an old acquaintance, as one who had long resided in their midst. Therefore, without embarrassment, they felt they could approach him as a friend. In him were centred the high hopes of the country, as the depository of its best interests; and he earnestly hoped that nothing would interpose to prevent a peaceful and successful career, that would result to the welfare and happiness of the Union.

Mr. RADCLIFFE, having concluded his address—

THE PRESIDENT, in substance, replied: that he was pleased to recognise in Mr. Radcliffe the organ of the Democratic Associations and of citizens of the District of Columbia. Of their zeal, and patriotism, and fidelity, he had already heard, but too much cannot be said of their untiring efforts in the cause which, under the blessings of Providence, had again triumphed; and he should rejoice if, by his elevation to the Chief Magistracy, as had been expressed, it should result beneficially to the nation. In coming to Washington, he reunited himself in association with old friends and acquaintances, and most happy should he be to take them again by the hand, and partake of the hospitality, the kindness and courtesy which had so repeatedly, on former occasions, been extended to him; and nothing would afford him more pleasure than to be the humble instrument of contributing to their prosperity and happiness.

The Committee of Reception then left the room in company with the President elect, when the Marine Band struck up the inspiring strains of "Hail to the Chief."

The President elect, with several friends, proceeded to his room at Coleman's Hotel, before which and within, crowds were in attendance. We know not how it occurred, but Mr. Polk reached his lodgings before many were aware that he had even left the depot, although he actually passed between the lines which were formed.

When the music before the hotel ceased, a window was thrown up, and there appeared in full view the President elect himself, uncovered (—the star-spangled banner near-by waving its ample folds.) The Hon. W. H. Hammett introduced him to the People, and said that the President elect was too much indisposed, from fatigue of travel, to address them, but he would be happy to see his friends to day or to-morow. One huzza, and another, and a third, went up—and in a few moments the populace dispersed to their homes.

So the President elect is in the city, and the excitement attending his arrival is over.

NEW STATES.

A Bill has passed the House of Representatives of Congress, to admit the Territories of Ioway and Florida into the Union as States. The vote stood 145 to 46. This adds two new Democratic States to the Union, and will give the democracy the ascendency in the Senate, hereafter, in spite of the Virginia, Maine, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, and other federal Senators, who disregard the will of their constituents by holding on to their seats and voting federal votes. Very soon we may say—"All things right!"

☞ Gen LEWIS CASS has been elected a U. S. Senator from Michigan, for six years from the 4th March next, in place of one of the present federal Senators. This is joyous news indeed. CASS will be an ornament to the American Senate.

We learn, from the National Intelligencer of yesterday, that the McNulty investigation was brought to a close on Tuesday night by the Justices (Morsell and Goddard) requiring the accused to give bail in the sum of seventeen thousand dollars for his appearance at the next Criminal Court, on the second Monday in March, 1845, to answer to the charge of embezzlement. His securities are the Hon. Emery D. Potter and Mr. Bryan Leonard

Madisonian.

The Markets are again on the decline. Cotton has fallen about ¼ cent in the pound since our last. The price in Columbia, Charleston, Camden &c, ranges from 3 to 4½ cents.

[SELECTED FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.]

THE RICH MAN AND THE POOR MAN.

BY KREMNITZER.

So goes the world; if wealthy, you [illegible] call
This friend, that brother, friends and [illegible];
Though you are worthless—witless—[illegible] mind it;
You may have been a stable-boy—[illegible] then?
'Tis wealth, good sir, makes honorable men.
You seek respect, no doubt, and you will find it:
But if you're poor, heaven help you! though your sire
Had royal blood within him, and though you
Possess the intellect of angels [illegible]
'Tis all in vain;—the world will [illegible] indulgence
On such a score:—Why should it [illegible]?
'Tis easier to weigh purses, sure, [illegible]
I once saw a poor fellow, keen and [illegible]
Witty and wise:—he paid a man a [illegible]
And no one noticed him, and no one ever
Gave him a welcome. "Strange," cried I, "whence is it?"
He walked on this side, then on that,
He tried to introduce a social chat;
Now here, now there, in vain he tried;
Some formally and freezingly replied,
And some
Said by their silence—"Better stay at home."
A rich man burst the door,
As Crœsus rich, I'm sure
He could not pride himself upon his wit;
And as for wisdom, he had none of it;
He had what's better;—he had wealth.
What a confusion!—all stand up erect—
These crowd around to ask him of his health;
These bow in honest duty and respect;
And these arrange a sofa or a chair,
And these conduct him there.
"Allow me sir, the honor;"—Then a bow
Down to the earth—Is't possible to show
Meet gratitude for such kind condescension?
The poor man hung his head,
And to himself he said,
"This is indeed beyond my comprehension:"
Then looking round,
One friendly face he found,
And said—"Pray tell me why is wealth preferred
To wisdom?"—"That's a silly question, friend!"
Replied the other—"have you never heard,
A man may lend his store
Of gold or silver ore,
But wisdom none can borrow, none can lend?"

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, *Mr. William F. White* to *Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn.*

DIED,

In Cabarrus county, on the 13th instant, Capt. *Israel Bost*, aged about 30 years, after a short illness.

In this Town, on Monday last, the 17th inst., CHARLES M. ELMS, aged 26 years.

Thus has our community been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members, taken suddenly from among us, by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, which so forcibly illustrates the truth of the sacred Scriptures, where they represent the Great God as "unsearchable in His judgments and His ways past finding out."

When aged and wayworn veterans in virtuous life bid us the final adieu, and we close their eyes in death, we justly lament their departure, as a loss not easily repaired, although their term of active life, with all its benefits had perhaps expired, years before their lamp of life was extinguished, yet while they were with us, we possessed a treasure in their living example of all that was worthy, as well as in their varied lessons of wisdom and experience.

And aside from all private or personal considerations, we shall not be charged with premature and uncalled-for regret, when we mourn the decease of one who though young, afforded an example in the ordinary walk and avocations of life, worthy of our imitation.

And if to the past thus well improved we add the full prospect of an useful and honorable future thus early and forever blasted, is not the source of our regret proportionately increased

Such was the character of our deceased young friend and fellow citizen, and such was his promise.

To his habits of industry, were joined what (to the young especially) are priceless jewels, probity and honour. Though modest and unassuming, he was ever ready to perform the part assigned him, and always obliging. Inoffensive in his intercourse with society, and amiable in his deportment, he was not only we believe without an enemy, but all were his friends in a sense of the term which is truly valuable.

Notwithstanding his reverence for the word of God and uniform attention upon the ordinances of His house, he felt and acknowledged to the last that all this would not avail him in the judgment, but that he "must be born again;" that in Christ was his only hope, Jesus was *the* Saviour and the *only* Saviour of sinners.

In addition to his numerous friends, he has left many relatives to lament his early death. Among them a deeply afflicted and sorely bereaved Father, whose fond and ardent hopes of a son so worthy his confidence have been thus cut off as with a stroke.

His remains were followed beyond the limits of the Town on their way to the family burying ground by a large concourse of our citizens of both sexes, young and old, a spontaneous and willing tribute to departed worth.

But the object of this obituary is not so much to eulogise the dead, as to hold up to the living an exemplar, who in very many respects was worthy of all imitation, and thereby also to remind the dear youth of our community, that to be happy even in this life, they must be virtuous for "virtue alone is happiness below," and that to be truly honorable they must be virtuous; for one of the most invaluable traits in the character of our free institutions, and one of the richest gems in the great legacy of our Fathers to us, is that the only true ground of honorable distinction is real self-acquired merit.—for most assuredly.

"Honour and shame, *from no condition rise,*
Act well *your* part, *there* all the honour lies."

NO HUMBUG.

SILVER PLATING.

BY MEANS OF A LIQUID WITHOUT THE USE OF A BATTERY.

This Liquid is Warranted to put on a Coat of

Genu ne Silver,

And nothing but GENUINE SILVER.

The application is Simple, Quick and Easy.

TRY IT.

Any article of Plated Ware, such as Military Apparatus, House Furniture, Carriage Plating, or other articles with the plate worn off, can be restored to look as well as new.

ALSO;

German Silver Ware of every kind can be made to look and wear like the pure Silver, destroying the unpleasant smell which German Silver most generally has, and rendering it unaffected by acids.

MR. STRINGER, the proprietor, will remain a few days in Charlotte. He may be found at the Charlotte Hotel, where specimens of his plating may be seen. Feb. 21, 1845.—98....

SELLING OFF AT COST!

BARGAINS.

Large Stock of Goods at Auction!

INTENDING to close my business in this place, I will sell at Auction, during next week, (being Superior Court,) my entire Stock of

GOODS.

The principal stock was purchased in the north the past Fall, and are all fresh and of the latest Styles. The stock embraces a general and choice assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Hardware, Queensware,
Cutlery,

And every article usually found in Village Stores.

My friends and the public generally are requested to call and buy bargains, as I intend to sell my stock at whatever prices the articles may bring.

Terms—All sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash. All sums over Ten Dollars, a credit of six months, note with approved security. Note to be given before the goods are taken away.

Auction to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continue until the stock is sold out.

R. G. ALLISON.

Feb. 21, 1845 98ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, understanding that there are various notes out against him, purporting to be signed with his signature, takes this method of saying that he does not owe a just note in the world. He regrets to admit, that from his previous habits of intemperance, that probably he may have signed notes, without any consideration received by him. Certain he is, if any one has a note against him, it was given without consideration and will not be paid. He understands that Wm. M. Maxwell has a note against him for $500, John Taylor a note for $100, and Washington Maxwell a note for about $20. Said notes are not just, and I will not pay them. If there are any other notes against me, they are unjust, and I will not pay them. I give this notice, to guard the public against trading for any notes purporting to have been signed by me. I have reformed my habits, and wish it distinctly understood, that any notes out against me, are unjust, and will not be paid by me.

WILLIAM DULIN.

Feb. 21, 1845. 98:::3w

State of North Carolina,
UNION COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

D. A. Covington & Pls. J. Gathings, Adm'rs. of Jas. Gathings, dec'd. vs. Julius Holly. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Julius Holly, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Julius Holly to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, and Replevy, or Judgement absolute and final will be rendered against him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

January, 1845. 95--6w

GRAND CONCERT.

THE Charlotte Monumental Band take pleasure in announcing, that they will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Charlotte Hotel, on Tuesday evening the 25th instant. The concert will commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 50 cents.

Feb. 4, 1845. 95-tc

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained as Administrator on the Estate of John Witherspoon, deceased, an order from the Mecklenburg County Court, at its January Term, 1845, to sell the NEGROES belonging to the Estate of said deceased, I will expose to public sale, on Friday the 21st of February next, at the late residence of Jno. Witherspoon, dec'd., the negroes,

CAMP, HARRIET, AND MARGARET.

ALSO, any Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., that may be unsold of that Estate.

JNO. G. WITHERSPOON, Adm'r.

January 31, 1845. 95-ts

☞ Terms made known on the day of Sale.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4th Division N. C. Militia.
RUTHERFORDTON, Jan. 1st, 1845.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

THE undersigned, having been duly elected and Commissioned Major General of the 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia, has assumed the command, and requires the proper returns and duties to be rendered to him.

2. The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all are required to render the proper obedience and respect: WILLIAM H. MILLER, Division Inspector, Chief of the Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CHARLES N. EMERSON, Quarter Master, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

WILLIAM R. MYERS, and JOHN M. JONES, Aids with the rank of Major.

(Signed) JOHN G. BYNUM,
Maj. Gen'l. 4th Division N. C. Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4th Division N. C. Militia.
RUTHERFORDTON, Jan. 1st, 1845.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

THE Officers of the 11th Brigade N. C. Militia, will meet at their usual places of Regimental Muster, on the 22d of February next, to vote for Brigadier General in place of Brigadier General Means, resigned.

By order of the Major-General,
CHAS. N. EMERSON, Lt. Col.

Jan. 1845. 94-3w

☞ Col. Alexander requests all Companies that have not their full compliment of officers to meet on the 15th Feb. at their respective muster grounds and fill the vacancies.

POST OFFICE,
Charlotte, N. C.,
FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

AS heretofore, the mails at this Office will arrive and be closed as follows:

The *Northern Mail* closed at 1 o'clock p. m., on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The *Southern Mail* closed at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday.

Lincoln Mail due at 4 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed next mornings at 7 a. m.

Camden Mail, due at 7 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m.

Providence Mail, due 7 p. m., Saturday—closed at 5 a. m. Friday.

Steele Creek Mail, due Thursday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 5 a. m.

Statesville Mail, due Friday 7 p. m.—closes Saturday 4 a. m.

Beatty's Ford Mail, due 6 p. m. Friday—closes 5 a. m. Saturday.

Wadesboro' Mail, due Friday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 2 p. m.

Chester Mail, due Wednesday 9 p. m.—closes Thursday 4 p. m.

Letters intended for those mails which are closed before 6 o'clock in the morning, should be deposited in the office before 6 o'clock the previous evening. For the other mails, they should be placed in the office half an hour before the closing of the Mails.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., about the 15th of December last, my negro boy MARION. Said boy is about 23 years of age, tolerably dark complected, with rather thick lips, and his face or skin rough or pimpley; he is about five feet ten inches high in his shoes, and would weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds, and has a surly, sulky look. He had on when he left, a Linsey dress coat and pants and has another mixed or slate coloured coat, with other clothes with him, and had on a round crown wool hat. He is suspected for having a free pass purporting to be from Mecklenburg county, but without any certificate or county seal. It is thought that he will either make his way through Tennessee, or by Charleston, S. C. to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, or for his delivery to me in this place.

LEROY SPRINGS.

February 5, 1845. 97tf

Executors' Sale.

HAVING qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Thomas Alexander, deceased, we will proceed to sell at public sale, at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Wilson, in Hopewell, *on Monday the 3d day of March next,*

One Negro Man

Named Bob, and other articles not necessary to specify.

All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Alexander, deceased, are requested to make immediate settlement; and those having claims against the same, are hereby required to present them for payment according to law, or this notice will be plead to bar their recovery.

EDWIN ALEXANDER, Exrs.
I. S. ALEXANDER,

Feb. 5, 1845. 96:::ts

Valuable Land for SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Absalem Sherrill, and for the purposes mentioned in said Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 2d Monday in March next, (being the 10th day of the month,) that valuable Tract of land on which said Sherrill now resides, containing

400 Acres of land,

lying on the Catawba river in Catawba county, immediately at Sherrill's Ford. The tract is one of the most valuable on the river, and contains about 100 acres of first rate river bottom. There is on it an excellent dwelling house, brick kitchen, and all the necessary outhouses all in first rate order. Those wishing a bargain would do well to view the premises and attend the sale. The sale will take place on the plantation, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

A. H. SHUFORD, Trustee.

Jan. 31, 1845. 95:ts.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, the

Plantation

On which I now live, lying about six miles and a half from Charlotte, on the Nation Ford road, containing about

100 Acres,

more or less. The Plantation will be sold to the highest bidder, and the terms will be, four hundred dollars cash; on the balance, a credit of twelve months will be given. Possession given the 1st day of January, 1846.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 12, 1845. 97—2 w.

IKARD'S HOTEL,
NEWTON,
CATAWBA CO., N. C.
BY JACOB IKARD.

February 7, 1845. 96-

Common School.

The members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, are requested to meet at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, at 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday of Superior Court.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.

Feb. 14, 1845. 97—2 w.

DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from *Beatty's Ford*, on the main road leading from said ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my stock of GROCERIES, &c., to Mr. R. M. STERLING. All those indebted to the subscriber will call and settle by cash or note.

R. H. BRAWLY.

January 8, 1845 4w

Agricultural.

FARMERS' WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

With our present number, *February* is ushered into being, to challenge the attention of our Agricultural brethen to meet the responsibilities which it brings with it. For although the earth may be locked up in a large portion of this our diversified climate, still there is no part where this month does not call forth the labors of the head and hands, while there are other parts where the business—the active and unceasing business—of the agriculturist begins—where each day will bring forth its toils—where the mind will be incessantly called upon to direct, and the hands to execute those multifarious plans of operation, by which the crops of the season are committed to the earth and nurtured into fruitfulness.

Indeed, it would be conducive to the interest of the agriculturist, if during the early part of February, he would lay down all his plans of operation for the season, so that as each month should revolve around, he would have nothing to do but turn to his Memorandum Book and carry out these plans; for a certainty, it is to the interest of all who make a living out of the earth to mature in advance every operation connected with his calling—as those operations which are digested after well directed reflection, are the most sure of being crowned with success; for let others say or think what they may, we believe that intelligence is as essential in conducting the business of a farm or plantation, as it is in other of the various callings of mankind. With this brief introduction let us pass to the fields and see what requires attention

ON THE FARM.

Tobacco Beds.—These should be now attended to, and as *Guano* is said to be preventive of the ravages of the Fly, let all Planters within the range of the source of supply—Baltimore—produce a sufficient quantity to test the fact whether it does or not posses this property. But independently of this property, ascribed to it by good tobacco planters, it has the power of promoting the growth of the plants beyond, perhaps, almost any other kind of manure.

Timber and Fencing.—Do not let this month pass without having felled and prepared all the timber which you may desire for all purposes on your farm, whether for the erection of new buildings, the repair of old ones, or for fencing.

Fire Wood.—If you have not already cut down sufficient fire-wood to last you through the next spring, summer and fall, complete this part of your *duty* at once.

Fences.—Examine every pannel of fence upon your estate, and make whatever repairs may be necessary without farther delay. Rest assured that procrastination in a matter so important never fails to bring its own punishment with it—and while you are subjecting your fences to the ordeal of a scrutinizing inspection, be sure to look well to your *bars* and *gates*. If it be within your means and time, substitute good substantial gates for any bars you may have: if you cannot just now encounter this labor and expense, *see* that your *bars* have good fastening pins.

Repairs and white washing of Out-Buildings.—Submit every out-building on your place to a searching examination, repair every one which needs it. This done, make yourself a whitewash after this fashion:—Dissolve 2 pounds of potash in five gallons of water, then add 2 pounds of alum, and when that is dissolved, add 10 pounds of wheat flour, make the whole into a paste by stirring in the flour a little at a time—then in another tub slack as much lime as you desire to use, and when cold incorporate it with the first, and apply it to all parts of your buildings, both inside and out, roofs and all, and you will not only have put on a beautiful and durable whitewash, but one which will render your wood-work as nearly incombustible as is desirable.

Corn and Ground.—It is full time in many of the Southern states to be making arrangements for preparing the ground intended for corn, and in view of this fact, we deem it our duty to advise that deep ploughing be attended to, though the hard pan may be disturbed, as in that very *hard pan* potash may be found to give stability and strength to the corn stalks.

Working Horses, Oxen and Mules.—Let it be the duty of all to see that these faithful animals receive increased attention as to currying, and brushing, and that they get plenty of good feed, in order that they may be in good condition when the period arrives to put their strength in requisition. And while proper attention is paid in the way of feeding, see that twice a week they receive supplies of salt and linseed meal. If it should not be convenient to procure linseed meal substitute buckwheat meal—see that you give them a pint of the latter twice a week with their other grain feed.

Milch and in calf Cows.—These animals should receive good nourishing slops at this season of the year, and you could not probably give them more nourishing messes than slops formed of cob meal. See too, that they are regularly watered twice daily, and that they receive twice a week a gill of salt, each.

If any of them have lice upon them rub the infested parts with strong brine, a decoction of Cockspur, or of tobacco.

And to prevent hollow horn, pour a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine in the cavity or cup just behind the horns—one or two applications of this kind will prevent the occurrence of the disease, and as *prevention* is better than *cure*, see to it that no necessity for the latter occurs.

Lives in lamb.—Let these receive a portion of meal of some kind each day with their hay, and occasional feeds of roots, as it is important they should be in vigorous health and good flesh when they bring forth their young. Do not neglect to salt them and provide them with pine bows, to browse upon—or a mixture of tar and salt.

Breeding Sows.—See that your breeding sows are well fed with nourishing slops or roots—that they receive portions of salt and ashes and charcoal every few days, and that their sleeping apartments are warm and well bedded with *cut* straws or leaves.

Poultry.—Have your Hen house, nests and roosts thoroughly cleansed, then whitewash the interior and exterior, not forgetting the nests and roosts. Put fresh hay into the nests, taking care to sprinkle unleached ashes over them—provide your fowls with lime to pick, and ashes and sand to dust themselves in—give fresh meat chopped up fine twice a week, and see that they get grain or boiled potatoes daily, and twice a week cabbage or turnips cut fine—and having observed to do what we recommend, you may look forward for a plentiful supply of eggs and early chickens.

Extend the same treatment to your other poultry—and recollect that you must pay attention throughout the season to the cleansing of all of your poultry houses, as without it you cannot be successful.

Young Stock of all kinds must receive attention at this season—keep them clean—comfortably housed, and properly fed and watered.

Hauling out Manure.—See to your Dung piles, and haul out all you may intend to use in your spring crops. To prevent the waste of the ammonia, either cover each load over with earth, or mix it with Plaster or Charcoal, in the proportion of a bushel of the former to 20 loads, or 20 bushels of the latter to the same number of loads.

Wheat field.—Examine your water furrows and clean them out.

Implements and Tools, Carts and Gearing—Submit these to a scrutinizing examination—repair all that require it, and have them in place to be used whenever you may need them. Recollect that no good manager neglects this duty.

Fruit Trees.—Prune off all dead limbs before the sap rises—cut into the sound wood and apply a composition made of equal parts of clay and fresh cow dung to the wound, which must be made perfectly *smooth*.

Make a mixture of soft soap and flour of sulpher, and wash the bodies of your fruit trees with it—1 lb. of the flour of sulphur is enough for ten gallons of soft soap—put it on with a painter's, or white wash brush, from the ground up as far as you can reach.

Having cursorily noticed the operations on the farm, it is meet we should take a peep into

THE GARDEN.

Grape Vines.—Prune your grape-vines; and if any of the wounds bleed, apply a potato to the point of the limb cut off the old wood.

Hot Beds—You should prepare your beds and sow all varieties of seed therein, as Early Cabbages, Lettuce, Radishes, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Oyster Plants, Celery, Spinage, Parsley, Time, &c.

Early Peas.—As soon as you can prepare the ground, early peas may be sown, without any fear from injury by the frost. The Pea is a hardy plant, is very tenacious of life, and can stand both a keen and freezing air without drooping its head.

Celery.—If you have a good warm border facing the south, prepare it by heavy manuring, deep digging and thorough pulverization—then sow Celery seed and cover over the bed with long straw.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.—Prune each of these and tie up the latter. *Annual Flower seeds of all kinds* may be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough to be put in good tilth.

American Farmer.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

TAILORING.

J. F. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::F.

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES, *Barouches,*

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experience workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
MILES HILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petion, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte.*

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr,* Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844. and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844 Prs. fee $10 87...3m

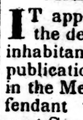
CHARLOTTE Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution. are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-1y

POSITIVELY THE LAST *CALL.*

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845. irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90 F.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 ::::F

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

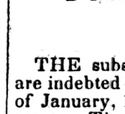
Dec. 13. 1844. 88..F

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

Charlotte Drug Store.



JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 69--F.

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. D. JAYNE'S *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and aad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also when it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessnes s and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Heaviness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas,* a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord.
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post-Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE, FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good."

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Lafe Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85 F